



# information

## Definitions: Stockpile and Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel

### STOCKPILE

The stockpile of chemical weapons was established under Public Law 99-145 of 8 November 1985. Under section 1412, subsection G, the Secretary of Defense was requested to give “an accounting of the United States’ stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions.” The stockpile is comprised of weapons and bulk agents that could be used in a retaliation strike against an opponent or that served in a capacity as a deterrent to such a strike. By definition, stockpile items are generally made up of chemical agents and munitions that have been maintained under proper storage and accounting procedures since their manufacture. These weapons have been identified at all of the nine stockpile locations:

Johnston Atoll, Pacific	Anniston, Alabama
Newport, Indiana	Pueblo, Colorado
Pine Bluff, Arkansas	Richmond, Kentucky
Tooele, Utah	Umatilla, Oregon
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland	

### NON-STOCKPILE CHEMICAL MATERIEL

The Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel Project was established in 1992 with the directive to provide centralized management and direction to the Department of Defense for disposal of Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel in a safe, environmentally sound, and cost-effective manner. There are five categories of Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel:

**Binary Chemical Warfare Materiel:** Binary munitions were ones that formed a chemical agent from non-lethal components during flight to a target.

### Former Chemical Weapons Production

**Facilities:** These were facilities that produced chemical agent and other components for chemical weapons.

### Miscellaneous Chemical Warfare Materiel:

These are unfilled munitions and devices; samples; research, development, testing, and evaluation materials; and equipment that were designed for use directly in connection with chemical weapons.

**Buried Chemical Warfare Materiel:** Chemical materiel that was buried underground from World War I through the late 1950s (this was an acceptable practice for disposing of chemical warfare materiel), as well as dud munitions from range firing operations.

### Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel:

Recovered materiel includes items recovered during range clearing operations, from burial sites, and from research testing ranges.

There are 99 known or suspected non-stockpile burial locations in 38 states and territories. Some locations have multiple non-stockpile burial sites. Approximately 227 known or suspected non-stockpile sites have been identified.

For more information visit the PMCD Internet site at <http://www-pmcd.apgea.army.mil> or call 800-488-0648 or 410-436-3445.

*For more information,  
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